ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

Thursday, August 7.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The U. S. Senate passed a bill to-day to extend American jurisdiction over the newly-discovered guano islands. In the House the Army Appropriation bill was discussed and amended by declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. A resolution was reported declaring Reeder, instead of Whitfield, delegate from Kansas.

Political Popery Installed--Pope Bartlett's Bull of Excommunication.

An incident occurred a few days ago in Connecticut which gives a good inside view of the pretentious claim of know-nothingism to political infallibility. The "American State council" met at Hartford to consider the report of their delegates to the convention at New York. Whilst the action of the delegates in agreeing to the nomination of Colonel Fremont was being discussed, the following remarkable bull of excommunication was read:

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY,
Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

The National American Convention having nominated Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson as their candidate for President and Vice President of the United States and both candidates having accepted the nomination of the American party, it is held to be the first duty of the American organization in all parts of the Union to conform to the preference expressed by the national delegates.

In case the existing organization in your State decline to sustain these nominations, against which either as men or on account of their principles, nothing can be justly said, or in case they secede from the national nominations made in Philadelphia in February last by delegates from all parts of the Union, by virtue of authority vested in me, as president of the national grand council, I hereby revoke the charter granted to the now existing organization, and all charters emanating therefrom, and hereby authorize you to establish State and subordinate councils in and for the State of Connecticut, in conformity to the constitution of the national grand council and the rules and regulations which govern its existence. E. B. BARTLETT,
President of the Grand Council of the U. S.

To Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, city of Hartford.
HENRY SHERMAN, city of Hartford.

The real character of know-nothingism is more satisfactorily developed in this document than in any platform of the order (and their name is legion) which we have seen. It is in form and substance, a copy of one of those Papal edicts against which the know-nothings have expended so much honest indignation. What the Pope claims the right to do in regard to the spiritual affairs of the Church the "president of the grand council of the United States" claims the right to do in regard to the political opinions and actions of the members of the organization. Located at Covington, Kentucky, this great high priest of the order of the dark lantern exercises jurisdiction over the entire Union, and all who assert the right of exercising their private judgment, in conflict with the will of the national American convention, are excommunicated and sent headlong to political perdition. It turned out that the majority of the Connecticut know-nothings had more hatred for the South than for the Pope and the foreigners, or they believed that Col. Fremont was as good a know-nothing as Mr. Fillmore, and a better abolitionist, and therefore they "laughed" at and "spit upon" Pope Bartlett's edict. The ratified the nomination of Fremont, whilst the minority seceded and followed the instructions of their great political teacher.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton is dull, and only 400 bales changed hands. Flour has advanced, and State is worth $6 per bbl., Ohio, $6 30, and Standard Southern $7 60. Wheat has advanced, and Tennessee Red is quoted at $1 60 per bushel, and Illinois White $1 68. Corn commands 61 cents per bushel. Spirits of Turpentine is firm. Rosin is active. Rice is unchanged. Freights are firm.

☞The first barrel of Whiskey ever distilled in Louisiana was received in New Orleans on the 1st inst.

☞Lieut. Gov. Hardy, of Kentucky, died on Wednesday last.

☞Jesse Worley, of New Lexington, Ohio, has been arrested on the charge of forging land warrants.

☞The Richmond Whig complains that a severe drought prevails in various parts of Virginia.

☞A boy about sixteen years of age, in St. Louis, shot his mother, with a pistol, wounding her severely, because she attempted to correct him.

☞There were five hundred and thirty-one deaths in New York last week.

Andrew Jackson Donelson assailing Mr. Fillmore, and defending Mr. Buchanan.

It is known that Andrew Jackson Donelson, the K. N. nominee for Vice President, edited for two or three years the Washington Union. We remember that, during that time, we felt it our duty to differ with him, and to rebuke him for what we considered erroneous doctrine; and about the same time Mr. Venable of this State, administered to him a castigation in his place in the House, which was felt by the Democracy generally to be well deserved. No man at that time assailed Mr. Fillmore with more bitterness than did Maj. Donelson. Differing with many of his party associates in relation to some of the "compromise" measures of 1850, yet here he faithfully reflected the Democratic feeling, in exhibiting Mr. Fillmore and his administration in their true colors before the American people. Among other things he said: "In fact, Mr. Fillmore's strength at the South never had any root in the public mind." True, enough, for it was Gen. Taylor's strength that carried the ticket. Maj. Donelson, in the "Union" of 1851, gave Mr. Fillmore credit for no act but that of signing the fugitive-slave law; but it would have been "stark madness in him," he added "or any other President, to have refused that signature." He also characterised his administration as "*one long, sad, tedious failure and blunder*"—denounced it for its corruptions, its yielding to abolition mobs, for its hostility to the South, and denounced Mr. Fillmore himself for "his old, and, for a time, dormant abolitionism." This, we confess, is not a pleasant picture for K. N's to look upon; yet it is drawn to the life—it is Donelson's own work—*he* said it and did it. He also says he is "a Democrat of the old Jackson stamp."—Is this the entertainment to which the old Whigs are invited? Are they to vote, or to be denounced if they do not vote, for a man who thus wrote of Mr. Fillmore, and who declares that he is neither an old line Whig, nor a Know Nothing, but a Democrat?

Maj. Donelson also, while Editor of the Union, defended Mr. Buchanan most earnestly against the false charges brought against him by his opponents. The K. N. leaders who are supporting Maj. Donelson, will therefore please bear in mind, when they are making their charges against Mr. Buchanan of "ten cents a day," "Democratic blood," free-soilism, old federalism, and the like that Maj. D. in 1851, pronounced those charges untrue. —*Raleigh Standard.*

Mr. Fillmore's Administration.

Here is something that Andrew Jackson Donelson said of Mr. Fillmore's administration, while he was editor of the Washington Union:

"As to the assertion that the Administration is entitled to the credit of standing up to the measures of the Compromise in good faith, it is too ridiculous to require denial, and too preposterous to demand refutation. Every free white citizen, who is not an infant, idiot or lunatic, or woefully forgetful, knows that it is utterly and entirely without foundation. All the measures of the compromise except the fugitive slave law, were self-enacting. As to that law, Mr. Fillmore was unwilling to permit it to become a law before he consulted Mr. Crittenden on the subject—a fact which the Republic (his organ) mentioned at the time in order to justify Mr. Fillmore before his Northern higher law friends for not returning the bill with his objections."

Fillmore men, is Andy good authority?—These are his words, precisely. Do you deny it? See Washington Union, for 1851.

From the New York News.

Life of Fremont.

1812—Born in Charleston, and hearing of the war with England, immediately takes to arms; enrolls in the Infantry.

1813—Tears a cap, resembling the British flag from hisnurse's head; arrival of his mother to her aid; final triumph of the young Know Nothing.

1814—Conquers his aunt in a grand battle.

1815—Overthrows his grandmother.

1816—Discovers the source of his nurse's lager bier.

1817—Explores his grandmother's jam and preserve cupboard.

1818—Gets up his uncle's apple tree.

1842—Climbs the Rocky Mountains.

1843—Captures a woolley horse.

1845—Performs Othello to Benton's Brabantio.

1844—Eats a horse, assisted by Raymond, Greeley and Bennett—Live Oak George too sick to relish it.

1856—Sets out on an expedition to explore the White House at the head of a lot of niggers.

1857—Not being heard of afterwards, subscriptions raised to send out Kane on an exploring expedition.

1900—Fossil remains found in Pennsylvania Avenue—supposed to be the mortal relics of Fremont, Bennett, Greeley and Raymond—part of a Tribune for 1856 found sticking in Raymond's esophagus.

A Chance.

Messrs. Editors: Please keep the following proposition standing in your paper until taken or the election is over:

I will bet $100 that no one can name a northern State that Fillmore will get; $100 that no one can name a southern State that Fillmore will get; $100 that he will not get a State in the Union; and $300 that he is not elected. Play or pay.—*Nashville Union & American.*

☞A Dr. Kinahan, who has recently returned from Peru, attempts to prove that guano is produced from fetid seals, which die on the island, and not from the droppings of birds.

Millard Fillmore's Platform.

We invite the attention of all Fillmore men to the following paragraphs. Read them carefully and then ask yourself "Is he sound on the Slavery Question?"

"I believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery or the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people.

"I am opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein.

"I am in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States.

"I am in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present Administration in the general management of our national affairs, as shown in re-opening sectional agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise."

How do you like that kind of talk, reader? Do you think the Southern people should support Mr. Fillmore?

Fillmore and Van Buren.

While the opposition press are so very indignant against Martin Van Buren, we have coupled the views of those gentlemen together upon the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise act:

MILLARD FILLMORE.

"I have no hesitation in saying, what most of you know already, that *I was decidedly opposed to the disturbance of the Missouri Compromise.* Good faith, as well as peace of the country seemed to require that a Compromise which had stood for more than thirty years, should not be wantonly disturbed. —*Fillmore's speech at Rochester, N. Y.*

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

"No man in the country can have been more *sincerely opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.* Deeply sensible of its injustice, and forseeing the extent to which the measure would reopen slavery agitation—the deleterious effects of which few were more capable of appreciating than myself—I did not hesitate to condemn the act." *Martin Van Buren's letter to Tammany Committee, June 28, 1856.*

The Democratic press has denounced Martin Van Buren for his tortuous political course—have no faith in the man—and extend no thanks to him for his support of the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. And yet while he is reprobated, the Know Nothing party hail with delight Millard Fillmore, as the "friend of the South."

Here they both stand, expressing their regret at the repeal of the Missouri compromise law, and while the Democratic press denounce both, the Know Nothings repudiate Van Buren, and hug to their bosom Millard Fillmore.

Letters of George Law and Martin Van Buren.

The last mail from New York brings us the New York *Herald*, with two important letters from two very prominent personages in New York—one from George Law, the head Know Nothing—the other from Ex-President Martin Van Buren, the head Freesoiler of Buffalo platform notoriety. The first is a plain flat-footed, out-and-out manifesto, ridiculing and belittleing Millard Fillmore, and in favor of John C. Fremont—the other a smooth, oily, but rather foggy epistle approving the Nebraska-Kansas act, and promising to support James Buchanan. In the language of the New York *Herald*, they are described "the one representing the living, active, onward, revolutionary spirit of these wonderful times, and the other the torpid, equivocating, pettifogging technicalities and abstractions of the old dead and gone Albany regency." How far the conjectures of the *Herald* may be true that George Law's spite to Fillmore is all owing to his quarrel about the Crescent City steamship affair, and Mr. Van Buren's recantation is to help his son, John, as some suppose, or as others say, to help Fillmore at the South, from the presumption that the support of Martin Van Buren would damage Buchanan, we at this distance cannot know, nor do we care. But the friends of the Democratic nominee at the South may feel quite indifferent alike to the support and to the opposition of the sage of Lindenwald, as they do to the pretended support but real treachery of Col. Benton, of Missouri. The sentiment most likely to arise among us, if any other than that of indifference, is an ancient one. "We fear the Greeks, though bringing us gifts."—It is a propensity of old political stagers to worship the rising sun, and seeing the inevitable progress of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, the ruling passion may, in his old age, possess Martin Van Buren. Be this as it may, the present position of Mr. Van Buren as laid down in his letter, is less hostile to the interests of the South than that of Millard Fillmore. Both denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In this they stood on the same footing. But Mr. Van Buren is opposed to its restoration and is willing to stand by the Nebraska and Kansas acts. Mr. Fillmore denounces the enactment of those acts, and denounces the authors and abetters in the spirit of a deep seated hostility.

So much for the present attitude of Messrs. Van Buren and Fillmore. If we go to their antecedents, Millard Fillmore would greatly suffer in the South by the comparison. The black record of Fillmore's Abolition votes in Congress will immensely outweigh in atrocity every anti-slavery sentiment of Van Buren.—The Erie letter is more intensely disgusting to southern minds than the Buffalo platform.—The latter was a comparatively mild extract from the concentrated anti-slavery bitterness of the former.—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

Terra Del Fuego.

An officer in the United States Navy, in a letter, gives the following description of that almost unknown people, the inhabitants of Terra del Fuego, the island continent at the Southern extremity of South America:

The Terra del Fuegians, so called from the country they inhabit, (which in turn derived its name from the number of fires seen along the shore by the first navigators,) made their appearance while we were at anchor at Borja Bay. Shortly after we had reached this place a small singular-looking canoe was seen to leave the shore and make its way towards our ship, and in a few minutes we were honored by a visit from two of the Indians, with their numerous wives, children and dogs. Upon coming on board the vessel they proved the most inveterate beggars I ever met with.—There was nothing they saw for which they did not ask; they begged for themselves, and, if unsuccessful in their application, for their wives and children. Their usual demand is for tobacco and biscuit, and, in endeavoring to purchase some of their weapons as curiosities we found that the former article was the most prized; and next in value were the bright buttons from our uniform, (and probably they congratulated themselves on finding people simple enough to give away such splendid ornaments,) and then biscuit, old clothes and empty bottles.

The Indians are by far the most degraded and miserable of all the aboriginal inhabitants of South America. They are low in stature and of a copper color; their clothing consisting of a sealskin, worn with the hair outwards and tied around their person by means of sinews, is of the very scantiest description; their food is revolting. They live chiefly upon muscles and limpets, and, whenever they can procure them, eagerly devour seals, sea otters, porpoises, and whale's flesh, preparing none by fire, but eating as they cut it from the prey. In their voracity they bear a greater resemblance to some wild animals than to human beings. Their arms seem to consist solely of bows and arrows and spears, pointed sometimes with glass and also bone; of these they willingly dispose in exchange for their favorite weed. The most noticable thing about them are their baskets and their canoes, both of which manifest some labor and ingenuity in construction. The former are formed of bark or platted grass; the latter are of bark and put together without a particle of metal. The sides and bottoms are sewed together by means of sinews; small bars of wood are placed athwartships to preserve the shape, and the seams are caulked with some gummy preparation. They are small and light, so as to be easy paddled about by two women. But their skill in making the canoes may be compared to the instinct of animals, for it is not improved by experience. We know from Drake that this, their most ingenious work, has remained the same for the last two hundred and fifty years

The faces of the men generally seem devoid of intellectual expression, and as they belong to the '*niladmirari*' school, they expressed astonishment at nothing. The women are better looking, and did not hesitate to exhibit their surprise or amusement. I shall never forget the wonder of one of them at first seeing a looking glass. She first looked at herself, then laughed and sought behind for the reflection; then looked again, and laying it down on the deck, endeavored to seize the image. The hair of both sexes is worn long, and is almost as coarse as the mane of a horse: the men have no beards. Captain Cook has compared their language to the sound made by a man clearing his throat; but, says Mr. Darwin, "certainly no European ever cleared his throat with so many hoarse, guttural and clicking sounds." One word is made to assume a great many different significations; the same one, for instance, meaning the Deity, the sun, a ship, a child, a dog, and an amulet, or charm, generally consisting of a bit of glass suspended from the neck. Notwithstanding this singular paucity of sounds in their language, they very readily catch the pronunciation of words, and repeat with perfect correctness any sentence uttered in their hearing, although they cannot attach any meaning to the words.

Of their domestic arrangements we could learn but very little. Previously we had found along the shores their wigwams, or rather harbors, consisting of broken branches of trees stuck in the ground and covered with leaves and grass. In these miserable huts, around a small fire built in the middle, they sleep, coiled upon the wet ground like animals. All their property they seem to carry about with them in their canoes. Every man has at least two wives, some of them more; probably each as many as he requires to take care of him, to paddle his canoe and collect his food, for the whole labor devolves upon the female portion of the community. We were informed that these savages are never cannibals unless driven to it by absolute starvation, and then they only eat their old women. Upon having been asked on one occasion why they did not kill and eat their dogs, (of which animals they have great numbers,) in preference to their own people, one of them is said to have given the answer, that dogs were useful in catching otters, but that old women were good for nothing.

Our visitors remained with us for a long time, begging for every thing they saw. The sailors crowded around them, and gave to them, with Jack's usual liberality, tobacco and old clothes. Of the former they are extravagantly fond. Indeed, in their anxiety to make the most of the fragrant weed, they do not omit the smoke at all, retaining it in their mouths and endeavoring to swallow the whole, so as apparently to reduce themselves to the very verge of suffocation. When presented with the clothes neither men nor women hesitated long to divest themselves entirely of their already scanty covering to assume the dress given them. They were elated with any acquisition of the kind, and no dandy, however faultlessly arrayed, ever seemed more perfectly satisfied with his appearance than did these women when dressed up in cast-off flannel coats and trousers. The next day they would appear in their seal-skins, and their new habiliments vanished we never knew whither.

Among our servants were several mulatto boys who seemed to attract more of the attention of the Terra del Fuegans than any thing else. Apparently they could not understand why their hair should curl so tightly while their own was long and straight. They laughed heartily at the first of our boys whom they saw, and Tom laughed as well at them, probably thinking, although he did not express it, "*rira dien qui rira le dernier.*" One of our men, who was unable to walk on account of having cut his foot next attracted the attention of one of the visitors, who signified his ability to cure him, and by signs asked for a pipe and tobacco. When furnished with these he commenced smoking, at the same time uttering low grunts; then, leaning over the foot, he blew a little smoke upon it, and suddenly raising his hands he blew a large cloud upwards. This was repeated several times, but owing, perhaps, to the little faith reposed by the patient in this mode of practice, altogether without success.

Col. Fremont's Wealth.

It is true (says the Washington Union) that the Supreme Court has decided that the legal title to the Mariposa estate is in Col. Fremont, and that a patent has issued to him; but it does not follow that this decision makes the estate available as a source of wealth to the successful litigant. Col. Fremont is not in possession of a single acre of the eleven leagues; on the contrary, there are on the estate thousands of men, women, and children, who claim the property as settlers, and who are resolved to maintain the possession at all hazards. It is unquestionable that Col. Fremont could not now go to the Mariposa estate, and assert his right to the property without risking his life. We have before us the Weekly Ledger, of 7th of June, published at Volcano, in the vicinity of the Mariposa property, which discloses fully the obstacles to Col. Fremont's enforcement of his legal title.

It says:

"In countries where monarchy exists, the precious metals in the soil belong to the sovereign; so in this republican country, the gold and silver in the soil should and does belong to the sovereigns—the people—and they should forever be allowed the free right to dig for it wherever they can find it.

"Let it but be attempted to interfere with the miners in Mariposa and Amador, and the anti-rent or Van Renssalaer troubles in New York will find very much more than a paralled in California. The mining districts are thickly populated, and the hard-fisted yeomanry of the mountains will defend each other, if necessary, to the last extremity."

A Den of Thieves.

The most astounding discoveries have been made within three or four weeks past of the existence of a large and well organized band of thieves and robbers, who having their headquarters at or near the Gap, in Lancaster county, Pa., have extended their operations over several States, and have their agents and accomplices in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and perhaps in other States besides. These discoveries were made, it seems, by the Philadelphia police, through the revelations of a notorious horse thief named Young, who recently fell into their clutches. The whole matter has been kept as secret as possible, in order that they might capture as many of the gang as they could lay their hands upon. We understand that about twenty of them have already been taken into custody, and that the officers are actively engaged in the pursuit of others in various parts of the country. Among the number already arrested is a dentist, of Camden, New Jersey, a lawyer, of Lancaster, a Methodist local preacher, of Lancaster or Chester county, a Quaker, or an individual who wears the Quaker garb, and several others who have held a respectable position in society. Several individuals in this county are implicated, and the police are on their track.

Young, having been trapped and seeing no chance of escape, has made the most remarkable revelations. He has been connected with the gang for ten years. Their operations have embraced horse stealing, barn burning, cattle driving, counterfeiting, and robbery and murder, two drovers and a pedlar having been murdered and robbed since his connection with them. A quantity of stolen property has been recovered at the Gap through his agency. A notorious personage who keeps a tavern in Hartford county, Maryland, has been lodged in West Chester jail, as one of the gang, who is supposed to have been connected with a pair of stolen horses, traced to his stable some two or three weeks since and finally recovered in Washington city.—*Elkton Democrat.*

STRANGE SICKNESS IN NEW YORK.—The Herald of Saturday says:

"A man known as Billy Barlow, died at the house 91 Leonard street yesterday, after an illness of but fifteen minutes. He turned black immediately after his death, and it may be that cholera was the cause. There were several other deaths of the same kind yesterday. A gentleman came to the Chief's office late last night, and stated that a servant girl, living with him at 15 Nassau street, had died in the house, after a few minutes' illness, and turned black soon after. It may have been the extreme heat, but it looks like some virulent disease."

MODESTY EXTRAORDINARY.—If you wish a Chief Magistrate to administer the Constitution and laws impartially, and in every part of the Union, giving to every State, and every Territory, and every citizen his just due, without fear or favor, then you may cast your votes for me.—*Fillmore's Rochester Speech.*

The Mighty Cedars of California.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell, of Hartford, writes from California to the New York Independent, a graphic account of the immense cedars of California, the greatest trees in the world.—One of them, which had been felled, he ascertained by counting the grains of the stump, to be twelve hundred and eighty years old.—When Mahomet was at nurse this tree was sprouting. Says the Rev. gentleman:

"It is forest, yet nothing that we mean by forest. There is no undergrowth, scarcely anywhere a rock; the surfaces are as beautifully turned as if shaped by a landscape gardener, and dotted all over by myriads of flowers, more delicate, if not more various than any garden ever grew. Moving along these surfaces, rounding over a hill, or galloping through some silent valley, winding here among the native oaks casting their round shadows, and here among tall pines and cedars drawing their huge conical shapes on the ground, we seem, in fact, to be riding through some vast park. Indeed after we had seen the trees and taken their impression, we could think of nothing but to call it the park of the Lord Almighty. The other trees we observed were increasing in size as we neared the place, till finally, descending gently along a western slope among the files of little giants, we came to the gate of the real giants, emerging into the cleared ground of the Big Tree Hotel, between the two sentinels, which are 500 feet high, and stand only far enough apart for the narrow road to pass between. These were the first of the Washington cedars we had seen; it seemed that we really had never seen a tree before. And yet they were only medium specimens.

"Close by the house lay the first cut of the Big Tree *par eminence;* the remaining part, or top, had been split up and removed.—Near this first cut stood the stump, about six feet high, with an arbor mounted on the top, which had been squared down for this purpose, the posts of the arbor standing out in the line of the largest circuit at the ground, and the space between them and the circuit of the top filled in by a floor of short boards. The diameter of the top is by measurement twenty-five feet one way, and twenty-three and one-half feet the other. The diameter, at the ground, was thirty-one feet. They are all included in a space of fifty acres, and are only about ninety in number. The ground occupied is a rich wet bottom, and the foot of the most northern slope adjacent, covered also with an undergrowth. And why are they here, just here, and no where else?—This, I confess, is to me the greatest, strangest wonder of all, that no where in the whole earth is there another known example of these Anakims of the forest. Ninety seeds alone have been started; ninety, and no more. Is there, was there no other piece of ground but just this, in the whole world that could fitly take the seeds of such a growth? Why have they never spread—why has no one seed of the myriads they sprinkle every year on the earth, ever started in any other locality?

"And what a starting it is, when such a seed of life begins to grow. Little did that tiny form of matter about the size of a parsnip seed, and looking more like it than any other, imagine what it was going to do, what feelings to excite, when it started the first sproutings of the Big Tree! We measured an enormous sugar pine felled. Sixty feet from the ground it was six feet in diameter, and it was two hundred and forty feet high. We measured one of the prostrate giants, and two hundred and forty feet from the ground it was six feet in diameter! The top was gone, but it could not have been less than three hundred feet high. And yet this tree was only eighteen feet in diameter, when the Big Tree was twenty-five. If the Big Tree were hollowed, one might drive the largest load of hay through it without even a brush of contact.

"Many of the trees and all the largest of them that remain are greatly injured by fire. Their time is therefore shortened, and a long time will be required to bring the smaller ones to their maximum of growth. A man instigated by the infernal love of money, should have cut down the biggest of them and skinned the next, one hundred and twenty feet upwards from the ground (viz: the Mother) that he might show or sell the bark of her body, both sound as a rock at the heart, and good for a thousand years to come—O, it surpasses all contempt! And yet to see this giant mother still growing up as before, bearing her fresh foliage, ripening her seeds, and refusing to die, hiding still her juices and working her pumps in the deep masses of her barkless body, which the sun of two whole years has not been able to season through, dead as it is and weather cracked without—it is a sight so grand as almost to compensate for the loss we suffer by the baseness of the human scamp."

A RICH POLITICAL JOKE.—We have private authentic advices of an amusing but indicative mistake, of which Fremont was the victim. In New York City, last week, the Freesoil candidate went on board the steamship "Orizaba" to say "adios" to some California bound friends. A gentleman who was with Fremont, said to Padre Vijil, the Nicaraguan Minister, who was on board, "Allow me to introduce your excellency to the next President of the United States," (making a motion towards Fremont, but not calling him by name.) The Padre stepped forward, raised his hat, bowed, and said, "I am very happy to see you, Mr. Buchanan!" Enough said.

A SENSIBLE EMPEROR.—The Emperor of China, instead of paying the doctor as we do when we are unwell, the instant he is taken ill, stops the pay of his physicians, and does not renew it until he is quite well again.

The man whose sweet heart *barked* his shins the other night, is very much *mortified.*

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 7, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

G. W. HAMPTON.

BEWARE

Of secret circulars, and insidious reports and falsehoods, against the Democratic candidates, on election day. Our opponents are desperate, and no means will be neglected to prop their sinking cause, especially in this county. Go early to the polls, keep a sharp look out for mammoth falsehoods and very small tricks, and work for your principles and your candidates until the polls are closed.

The Election.

This paper will reach very few of our subscribers, ere the battle of to-day is fought.—As it is being conveyed east, west, north and south, by Uncle Samuel's patient and faithful mail carriers, the proud freemen of the good Old North State will be declaring their preferences at the ballot box. We feel about an inch taller when in the act of voting. It is the peculiar prerogative of *freemen*, and if the b'hoys become a little riproarous over the glorious privilege, why let 'em enjoy themselves, provided they don't fly round and tear things! The ballot box is a very small and harmless looking affair, but in this "land of the free," it is more powerful than any thing of the box sort—except the band box. Band boxes rule the ladies, and the ladies rule the men. Exactly, and the men salt each other at the ballot box! Hurrah for freedom—ballot boxes, band boxes, ladies and everything else pertaining to the glorious privileges of an American!

We are in too good a humor to-day to write seriously. Nor is it strange. We expect this day's work to wipe out know nothingism in North Carolina. If Bragg is not re-elected by more than ten thousand votes, we shall be to some extent disappointed.—We really believe his majority will exceed that figure. He has thrown his whole soul into the canvass, and when he does this, he makes the fur fly to some purpose.

Of the election of Mr. Coleman to the Senate, we have no reason for a moment to doubt. On the contrary, all our information leads us to the conclusion that his majority will be much larger than it was two years since.—He is to-day a stronger man in the District than ever before, for the very good reason that the people know him better.

The gallant Erwin will go through for the Commons, by a handsome majority. He has thoroughly canvassed the county, and has put his competitor through a "*course of sprouts*" that he will remember to his dying day.—Erwin is a whole team, and a little over. The canvass for the Commons, as between the candidates, has been pleasant, and though they have dealt in sharp shooting, it has all been done in good spirit. They are perhaps the strongest men of their respective parties in the county. The contest has been hot—the vote will be close, and Erwin will succeed by about 100 majority.

A Fair word from a bitter Enemy---Working Men Read!

The Boston *Chronicle*, a sheet that daily teems with the bitterest denunciations of the Democratic platform and the Democratic candidates has the manliness to set at rest one of the foul calumnies raked up by the opposition against Mr. Buchanan. Read the article, workingmen, and learn that the tricks and falsehoods of the anti-Democrats are so base that they cannot be swallowed even by their own friends:—

"We regret to see that the foolish old story that Mr. Buchanan once said that "ten cents a day were wages enough for a working man," has been revived, and is now commonly spoken of as if it were well established that such is his opinion. If Mr. Buchanan were so hard-hearted as to hold to any such opinion respecting the social rights of the producers of wealth—the mighty industrial classes, who love their country disinterestedly—he is no such a fool as to avow it. But he never said, or thought, anything of the kind, nor anything that would bear any such construction. Mr. Buchanan is a statesman, and he knows that no nation can be powerful where the mass of the people have no more than sixty cents a week on which to live.—He is a man of ordinary humanity, we take it for granted, and is not pleased with the sight of human suffering; and what but suffering could exist in a country where the wages of working men should be less than were those of the poorest laborers of England two hundred years ago.

To represent Mr. Buchannan as having made the remark attributed to him, in the absence of all proof, is knavish. To represent him as having said that the very people whom he expects to elect him their chief magistrate, should be reduced to a state of unparalleled pauperism, is foolish. A charge into which knavery and folly both enter can never harm the man against whom it is directed, in the estimation of an intelligent people. It can injure only those who make it, and those only ought to be injured by it. We believe Mr. Buchanan would heartily rejoice to know that every working man in the world was earning enough to live comfortably, and to place something aside every week. We believe, too, that he would be as ready as any man to do his part towards realizing that "good time" that we all hope *is* to come for the children of toil. It is unfortunate for him that his position in politics is such as to cause many Democrats to oppose him who can find little to object to him as a man, but who have no wish to see him assailed anew with the falsehoods that were so rife in 1840, that year of political profligacy, when so much was done to debauch the public mind, and when the troubles with which we are now beset had their origin."

Sent Back.

Messrs. Brooks and Keitt were re-elected from their respective Districts, on the 28th ult., without opposition. The Sumner tribe have the consolation of knowing that the conduct of these gallant men is approved by their constituents. All right.

☞The chinch bug is committing terrible ravages upon the corn in various portions of Halifax county, Va.

☞Col. John Cunningham and J. L. Hatch, Esq., both of Charleston, met near that city a few days since, and shot at each other without effect, when the difficulty (whatever it was) was adjusted.

University of Nashville.

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement of this popular Institution, to be found in another column. The University was founded in 1785. The *Medical Department* was organized in 1850, and is now the third in the United States in point of patronage. The *Collegiate* Department under the Military System adopted one year ago as an effectual means of preserving good order, promoting habits of industry, economy and obedience, and of securing health and physical exercise in a position such as usually presents difficulties in the way of moral mental and physical training of youths, has entirely fulfilled the expectations of its numerous friends. The location of the College is retired, elevated and healthy. It has superior accommodations and is easy of access.—The total number of students in both departments during last session was 493.

☞Our thanks are due Hon. David S. Reid, for a copy of his remarks, together with those of Hon. A. Biggs, on the "bill Reported from the Committe on Territories" for the admission of Kansas as a State.

Wm. M. Burwell, Esq.

Mr. Burwell has resigned his position as a member of the Virginia legislature. He was elected as a know-nothing, and now resigns because he cannot longer act with that party. We will publish his address to his constituents in our next issue. The Richmond Enquirer speaks of him as follows:

"Mr. William M. Burwell has been among the most active, as he was indisputably among the most brilliant members of the know nothing order. No man wrote so ably in support of the principles of the know-nothing party, as was attested by his vigorous conduct of the Washington Organ. Since he ceased to be its editor, that paper has been the stupidest sheet in America. Mr. Burwell was author of the famous 12th-section. In every way he was caressed and honored by the order to his heart's content. But he is constrained to leave at last. His repudiation of Fillmore and his support of Buchanan are vindicated by the highest consideration of patriotic duty."

Gold from California.—Since the first of January, being the first half of the year 1856, there has been landed in New York, from California, the sum of $21,836,874 in gold.

The British Press against Mr. Buchanan.

The British have taken the field against Mr. Buchanan. The London *Times*, of June 28th, is quite furious. It exclaims:

"A Buchanan Presidency will be a trying one to English interests, and must be anticipated, if possible. His watchword has always been *American Greatness*."

Exactly so, Mr. Times. Mr. Buchanan is a fit representative of "American Greatness," and in his hands the brilliant destiny in store for this country will be realized, at least as far as his official term can unravel our future. "American Greatness," truly, is and has ever been Mr. Buchanan's watchword, and the people intend to place him in a position where he can most effectually work out for his beloved country the greatest amount of good, notwithstanding it may prove "trying to English interests."

Anecdote of James Buchanan.

Aside from his superior statesmanship and his admitted competency for the Presidency, (says the Louisville Times,) it is not exaggerated praise to affirm that no public man in the United States enjoys a more unsullied *personal* reputation than James Buchanan.—When vipers assail him they gnaw a file.—Before his unspotted personal excellence the grizzly form of calumny shrinks abashed into her gloomy caverns. In proof of the eminent personal uprightness of James Buchanan, many interesting facts might be stated. For the present a single one will suffice.

When Mr. Buchanan first entered Congress it was the universal custom for senators and representatives, not only to frank their own correspondence, but to grant their *frank* freely to friends whenever requested. The rates of postage then being much higher than at present, a large amount of revenue was thus kept out of the coffers of Uncle Sam. On a certain occasion a leading friend of Mr. Buchanan approached him and handing him a large letter or package, requested his frank as a representative in Congress.

"Is the letter on *public* business," asked Mr. Buchanan, turning it in his hand.

"It is a letter on *private* business," said the other, "a letter containing an enclosure to my wife. As the postage will amount to full one dollar, I am anxious to save it."

"Sir," said Mr. Buchanan, with marked emphasis, "if you are poor I will give you a dollar, but so long as I am connected with government, by no act of mine will I ever consent to defraud the national treasury out of one cent of its revenue. Never, sir; never, never."

And this was characteristic of the man.—The same uprightness has he exhibited throughout his entire public career. So tenacious, we learn, was Mr. Buchanan over the just interests of the government that he would not frank a letter of his own on private business.

He that is faithful in the least is faithful also in the greatest. To such a man can the presidency of the United States be committed with perfect safety.

The Whig Convention in Virginia.

Of the whig convention which met at Richmond, Virginia, a few days since, and expressed their preference for Mr. Fillmore, the Richmond Enquirer speaks as follows:

"These people are 'old-line' whigs, just as the fugitive from the law is the gentleman whose respectable name he assumes. The slime of the serpent is over them all. Every one wears Sam's mark. They are his property; and they need not attempt to deny their master. The smoke of the dark lantern is burnt upon their brow. They stoop in the shoulder, from a habit of crawling into the culvert. There is a smell of sulphur upon their garments, as upon the garments of him who communes with the evil one. They were whigs once, but are fallen from their high estate. If they have not lost all their original brightness, they appear as 'archangel ruin'd,' and with 'th' excess of glory obscur'd.' They shine in 'dim eclipse.' Care sits on their faded cheek, and their brow is 'intrenched by deep scars of thunder.' The allusion suggests the impotency of their plots and the wickedness of their ambition."

☞The famous "Iron Mountain," in Missouri, is situated in St. Francis county. From surface indications, and from all explorations made, the whole Iron Mountain seems to be made of iron ore. Almost the entire surface of the mountain is covered with iron ore, the particles increase in size as you ascend towards the top, until upon its summit are found disconnected masses many tons in weight, and often six or eight feet in diameter. To what depth the iron ore extends below the base of the mountain has never been ascertained yet.

☞Of the eight District Electors for Tennessee on the Clay Electoral ticket of 1844, now living, four are for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

☞J. K. Melvin, Esq., who was appointed by the Wilmington Know Nothing Convention one of the sub-electors for Bladen county, has written a letter to the Journal stating that he cannot under any circumstances support the Know Nothing candidates, but shall use his influence to secure the success of the Democratic party.

Short and Sharp.—An exchange says:—"Mr. Fillmore writes that he puts himself in the hands of his friends."

That is what Mr. Weller would call tying himself up into a werry small parcel.

Correspondence.

Murphey, N. C., July 26, 1856.

Editor of Asheville News:

Dear Sir—The examination of the route for a Rail Road from the Tennessee River to Duck Town, has been examined by Col. Gwynn, Engineer of the Rabun Gap or Blue Ridge Rail Road. A copy of his report is herewith enclosed for publication.

The connecting link of the Central Rail Road, between French Broad and Tennessee River, will be examined next Fall.

Yours, truly,
WM. H. THOMAS.

Murphey, N. C., July 26, 1856.

Dear Sir—In compliance with your request, made to me from time to time, when we have met, and in the course of our correspondence during the last three or four years, I have at last found time to examine the route for a Rail Road from the Little Tennessee River to Duck Town.

From the Tennessee River to this place the route passes through the vallies of the Nantihala and Valley rivers. The mountain which divides these streams can be passed without a tunnel; and no obstacle presents itself worthy of note from the junction of Valley river with the Hiwassee, near this place, to Duck Town. Several routes present themselve's, either of which is practicable, within the limits of admissable grades, and at a reasonable cost, on this portion of the route. The exact route can only be defined by instrumental survey.

Yours, very Respectfully,
WALTER L. GWYNN.

To Col. W. H. Thomas.

Brooks and Burlingame.

This affair is at last closed. The public need not be invited to read Mr. Brook's Card, as the matter is of too general and lively an interest to be passed over by any body. It exhibits altogether the most disgraceful series of trick and evasions, in the midst of pompous pretensions to courage and manliness, that ever dishonored the history of personal responsibility.

Mr. Burlingame delivered a speech in the House, in which he denounced Mr Brooks' castigation of Senator Sumner by every epithet of coarse abuse which he could heap together. When called upon to give account for these gross insults, he explained by saying that his language was only intended to characterize the act, and was by no means to be construed as impeaching Mr. Brooks' courage or honor.

The explanation drew from the better portion of the New England press, comments full of sharp and derisive contempt. Mr. Burlingame was made to feel that he had explained himself into a position absurd and contemptible to the last degree.

Under the influence of these taunts, Mr. Burlingame retracted his explanations in a public card, whereby he intimated that he was ready to meet all consequences. He was immediately invited by Mr. Brooks to name a place, "out of the District," where the affair could be adjusted. Brave, chivalrous Mr. Burlingame names the Canada side of Niagara Falls as the rendezvous.

Mr. Brooks has sufficiently exposed the character of this proposition. There could not have possibly been a more signal proof of poltroonery—not even if he had proposed a meeting above the Cataracts of the Nile.—On either side of Washington, not five miles distant, the law of the District ceased to be binding. But Maryland or Virginia did not suit the romantic taste of Mr. Burlingame.—Nothing less than the Falls of Niagara could satisfy his craving for the sublime and beautiful in this eventful part of his career.—In short, he named the Falls of Niagara, because he knew it was next to impossible that Mr. Brooks could evet get there alive.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Betting on the election.—The Natchez Free Trader says:

"The other day we heard a democrat offer to bet any sum up to ten thousand dollars that Fillmore would not be elected the next President. A know-nothing standing by remarked that an even bet would not be fair, for he had no idea that Fillmore would be elected; but if the democrat would bet *ten* to *one*, he would take the bet. Such a bet is considered among betting characters as a perfectly hopeless bet, and consequently we regard that, according to the estimation of the Natchez know nothings, Fillmore's chances are perfectly hopeless. The only bet that can be got out of the know nothings here is that Fillmore will carry one State."

History informs us that Mr. Buchanan was bitterly opposed to the war of 1812.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

He was so bitterly opposed to it that he threw down his law books, took the stump, and made his first speech to rouse the people of Lancaster to arms, raised a company, shouldered his musket, and marched to the defence of Baltimore. That is the way a patriot opposes a war in which his country is engaged; and such was the beginning of James Buchanan's public and illustrious career.—*New Haven Register.*

Who Owns 'em?—We notice a large number of boys wandering about the city, who, as we suppose must be lost. They are for the most part very well dressed, wearing long coats, tight pantaloons, shiny hats and boots, and generally carry small canes in their kid-gloved hands. From the manner in which they stare at the ladies who pass them, we infer they are trying to find their mothers.—Why don't our charitable citizens get up an asylum for these poor children? It is a shame to allow them to be wandering about the city by themselves in this manner. They are much more fit to be in the nursery. The kind-hearted keepers of taverns and billiard saloons allow them to refuge in their establishments, and most charitably supply them with cigars and adulterated liquors. At all hours of the day and night, these unfortunates crowd beneath their hospitable roofs. Parents in search of their sons will hear of them by paying these places a visit.

Phil. Eve. Post.

"Pure Juice."—So complete has been the failure of the grape crop, that scarcely one gallon of wine has been made in Portugal. Yet there has been as much "Port Wine" forthcoming, as if the grape crop had been abundant. Look out for a rise in the price of logwood.

To the Public.

Editor of News:

When an impudent braggadocia and self-styled fighter and bully, needs a whipping, he ought to have it, and have it, too, at the very time he most needs it. Acting on this principle, I met with *Samuel C. Bryson, Esq.*, on the 15th of July, as he was parading the streets of Waynesville, armed with a revolver and bowie knife—as was well known to me—and took him to task for language he had used and which I considered offensive. Not clearing himself as fully as I thought he ought, I made an assault upon his body with a light walking cane which I then had in my hand. It was all the weapon I had about my person at the time, but I used it to my own satisfaction. He, however, was so displeased with the manner in which I applied it, that he made it the pretext for a challenge, which he wrote on the 24th, and had handed to me on the day following by a friend of his. My first feeling was to treat this epistle with contempt, on the ground that I regard duelling as immoral, unchristain, and a relic of a barbarous age—to say nothing of various questions of a *personal* nature, in relation to the challenger—which no one better understands than he does. But upon reflection I thought he was more anxious that the affair should take that turn, than to get a fight, in order that he might get a newspaper reputation for a little of that article he failed to exhibit on the day upon which I made the assault of which he complains, and I concluded I would give him a chance to show his fighting abilities, and in my communication to him of the 28th, I waived all question as to his position and character as a gentleman, and accepted his invitation, and proposed, as I had a right to do by the *code* he *considers* binding on him, the weapons, time and place for a redress of his grievances. He complained of the assault I made on him—that assault was made with a light walking cane, and as it is said "the hair of the dog will cure the bite," I chose for weapons canes of the same size and quality as that used by me.—Instead of meeting me, however, as I had a right to expect from his great apparent eagerness for a fight, he declined doing so, and published me as a coward and a scoundrel through the Asheville Spectator, and immediately thereafter left for parts unknown. The epithets, "coward" and "scoundrel," applied by *Samuel C. Bryson*, to any one, are not likely to affect the individual in any way.—Be this as it may, he will perhaps have cause to regret that he applied them to me. I am now done with this thing, *in the papers.*

R. G. A. LOVE.

Haywood County, Aug. 4, 1856.

Correspondence.

Asheville, July 24th, 1856.

Col. R. G. A. Love:

Sir—Your assault upon my person in the streets of Waynesville, on the 15th instant, and the consequences that have resulted therefrom, impose on me the necessity of seeking that redress due from one gentleman to another.

My friend Dr. C. N. Candler, the bearer of this, will unite with any friend you may designate in making all the necessary arrangements.

Respectfully, &c.
SAMUEL C. BRYSON.

Asheville, July 28th, 1856.

Samuel C. Bryson, Esq:

Sir—Your note of the 24th instant, has been received.

You complain that the assault I made on your person in the streets of Waynesville, and the consequences that have resulted therefrom, impose upon you the necessity of seeking that redress due from one gentleman to another. The consequences of that assault you do not state, and you leave me to conjecture that they may be only a few bruises and some aching bones. To cure those consequences you propose, if I can understand your communication, that I should accompany you to some remote and secluded place beyond the limits of the State, and there deliberately take your life, or permit you to take mine. I have no disposition to take your life, for the reason that I do not want your blood upon my hands; and, for the further reason, that you are not prepared to die, and even if you were, are not willing to do so.

Inasmuch as the assault of which you complain was made by me at a time when you were armed with a *revolver*, and probably a bowie knife, neither of which you attempted to use, and I had no weapon but a light walking cane, which I applied as I thought very properly to your body, I cannot see, if you are so ravenous for my blood, why you did not let out some of it on that occasion.

Waiving all question as to your position and character as a gentleman, which I might truthfully urge in this communication, if nothing else will do you, I suppose I must gratify your propensity to add to the notoriety you already enjoy.

Supposing that you do not care about killing me, and only want the reputation of a duel, I shall accept your invitation, and propose, through the friend who bears this, the following weapons, time, and place.

Weapons—canes of the same size and quality as that used by me on the 15th instant—not to exceed one half inch in diameter, nor to weigh more than two ounces. If you desire it, sir, I will furnish the canes and allow you choice. The code that you recognize as binding on you, gives me the privilege as the challenged party to select the weapons, &c., and as it was a cane that gave the offense, I have determined that we shall end it with canes.

Time, and place—August 2nd, at Groom's Cabin, in Cocke county, Tennessee, at the terminus of the Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee mountain turnpike road, now in progress of construction, as soon after breakfast as it may be convenient for the parties to appear. The point I designate can be easily and comfortably reached, as you are well aware, and besides that, no one will be there to prevent us from fighting as long and as hard as we may wish to. When men put themselves to so much trouble to get a fight, they ought to select a good place and have a sufficiency of time to knock it out. The place you will be pleased with, and as for time I have no doubt we will have plenty of it.

My friend, Mr. Alex. Porter, will arrange with your friend, Dr. Candler, all the rules and regulations for the combat.

Your Obt. Ser't.,
R. G. A. LOVE.

All Right in Kentucky.

The Louisville Times of the 15th instant assures us that Kentucky is as safe for Buchanan and Breckenridge as Mississippi or Alabama.

The Louisville Courier, a whig paper, thus speaks in its issue of the 14th of the prospects in Kentucky. It says:

"If the election were held to-day, Buchanan's majority in Kentucky would probably reach ten thousand; but when the fact becomes, as it will, more and more clear that Buchanan is the only chance to defeat Fremont, there will, we predict, be a general *stampede*, and we shall not be surprised if his majority in Kentucky reaches double or treble, or even quadruple, that number. We speak seriously, deducing effect from cause."

Late from Havana.

New York, July 21.

The steamer Quaker City, from Mobile, via Havana, has arrived. She left Havana on the evening of the 18th, but brings no political news of importance. The clipper ship War Hawk, from Swaton, China, had landed a cargo of five hundred and sixty-eight coolies. Forty-two died on the passage from suicide and disease. The yellow fever prevails to some extent in the environs of Havana, though there had been but few cases in the city. Gen. Concha was down with it.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, July 25.

Late advices state that Lane had crossed over into Kansas, at the head of six hundred men fully armed. He had since then returned, and had said that he would force his way up the Missouri River with another regiment. Cols. Harney and Baker, were at Fort Leavenworth.

Congressional.

Washington, July 24.

The Senate to day passed a bill to extend American jurisdiction over a newly discovered Guano Island.

The House amended the Army Appropriation bill by a clause, declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. A resolution was reported declaring Reeder the rightful delegate from Kansas.

Two Boys killed by Lightning.—Last Thursday two sons of Mr. Gutchers, of Burlington, Kane county, Illinois, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. The father was ploughing, and his son, aged twelve years, accompanied by a little brother aged four years, was engaged in planting beans in the same field. A thunder storm came up, and a shaft of lightning struck the lads, causing instant death. The father saw them fall, but before he could reach them life was extinct.

Let 'em Come.—We learn form unquestionable authority that Fifteen Know Nothings left the order at Waynesburg, in Lincoln county, on Saturday, the 14th instant.—Our informant tells us there are still more that will come.—*Somerset Democrat.*

☞The Albany Times states that a pistol has been invented in that city which will fire ninety times per minute, carry a ball forty yards farther than any pistol now in use, and that it is also much lighter and in every respect superior to Colt's celebrated pistols.

Hot Subject for the Season.—The following advertisement, signed by the pastor, appeared in a Worcester (Mass.) paper last week:

Notice.—By particular request, there will be a meeting at the Wesleyan Church in Leicester, on Pleasant street, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Sunday July 13th. Subject—*Hell fire and politics.*

A Corpse Driving a span of Horses.—The Jamesville (Wis.) Free Press, of the 19th inst., states that as Dr. Evans, of Evansville, was returning home from that city on Thursday last, he met a span of horses attached to a wagon loaded with produce, and the owner, William Smith, a corpse, although sitting erect and holding the reins. The Doctor stopped the team and had Smith immediately carried to a house, but life was extinct.—It seems he had been sick sometime with dyspepsia, and probably died of disease of the heart.

Anecdote of Gen. Quitman.—On the morning of the battle of Monterey it was observed that Gen. Quitman was, perhaps, the only field officer in the army dressed in full uniform. A friend remonstrated with the General, and urged that he would be a conspicuous mark for the Mexicans. The writer of this heard the reply, and challenges the pages of ancient or modern history to produce a more heroic expression:

"The more balls aimed at me the less will be directed at my men."

The Last Roorback.

The New York Herald attempted, some time ago, to start a story to the effect that certain leading democrats at Washington were so dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Buchanan that they were intriguing to have him beaten in a few States in order to throw the election into the House, and thereby, upon the failure to make an election in the House, to make Mr. Breckenridge the President. It was so manifestly a roorback, that it was only laughed at as one of the habitual fabrications of the Herald. We see, however, that the New York Evening Post, with mock gravity, dwells upon the same story through half a column, and treats it as a grand discovery of its own. The Post is perhaps jealous of the distinction enjoyed by the Herald as the chief of roorbackers, or perhaps it supposes that the story will succeed better with its endorsement than upon the simple bad authority of the Herald. But no matter what motive actuates the Post, the whole story, in all its parts and details, is false and baseless. The leading democrats thus falsely charged are earnestly, zealously, efficiently, and constantly at work for the success of Mr. Buchanan, and they have no fears of the election going into the House—a result which they would consider a public calamity, and against the occurrence of which all their energies are enlisted. The democratic party was never more cordially united and active than in the present contest, and it never had more satisfactory assurances of a brilliant triumph.—*Washington Union.*

An "Attachment."

We have heard a good story, of which an Alabama sheriff was the hero. Court was in session, and amid the multiplicity of business which crowded upon him at term time, he stopped at the door of a beautiful widow, on the sunny side of thirty, who, by the way, had often bestowed melting glances upon the aforesaid sheriff. He was admitted, and the widow appeared; the confusion and fright which the arrival of her visitor occasioned set off to greater advantage than usual, the captivating charms of the widow M. Her cheeks wore the beautiful blended tints of the apple blossom; her lips resembled the rose buds upon which the morning dew yet lingered, and her eyes were like quivers of Cupid, and the glances of love and tenderness with which they were filled resembled arrows that only invited a *beau* (pardon the pun) to do full execution. After a few common place remarks:

"Madam," said the matter-of-fact sheriff, "I have an attachment for you."

A deeper blush than usual mantled the cheeks of the fair widow, the downcast eyes, whose pierces were centered upon her beautiful foot, which, half concealed by her flowing drapery, partly patted the floor. She with equal candor replied:

"Sir, the attachment is reciprocal."

For some time the sheriff maintained an astonished silence—at length he said:

"Madam, will you proceed to court?"

"Proceed to court!" replied the lady, with a merry laugh; then shaking her head, she said:

"No sir! though this is *leap year*, I will not take advantage of the license therein granted for my sex, and, therefore, I greatly prefer that *you should proceed to court.*"

"But Madam, the justice is waiting."

"Let him wait, I am not disposed to hurry matters in so unbecoming a manner; and besides, sir, when the ceremony is performed I wish you to understand that I greatly prefer a *minister* to a justice of the peace."

A light dawned upon the sheriff's brain.—"Madam," said he, rising from his chair with solemn dignity, "there is a great mistake here; my language has been misunderstood; the *attachment* of which I speak was issued from the office of Squire C., and he commands me to bring you instantly before him to answer a contempt of court in disobeying a subpœna in the case of Smith vs. Jones."

We drop the curtain.

A Thrilling Scene.

A submarine diver from Buffalo has at last succeeded in raising the safe of the American Express Company, which was lost when the steamer Atlantic was sunk off Long Point in 1852. It will be recollected that this steamer was instantly sunk by collision with a propeller, and that a large number of passengers were lost. The diver was protected by copper armor, and was under water forty minutes, during which time he had some strange adventures. The upper deck of the steamer lies one hundred and sixty feet under water, and far below where there is any current or motion. Everything, therefore, is exactly as it first went down.

When the diver alighted upon the deck, says the Detroit *Advertiser*, he was saluted by a beautiful lady, whose clothing was well arranged, and her hair elegantly dressed. As he approached her, the motion of the water caused an oscillation of the head, as if gracefully bowing to him. She was standing erect, with one hand grasping the rigging. Around lay the bodies of several others as if sleeping. Children holding their friends by their hands, and mothers with their babies in their arms were there. In the cabin, the furniture was still untouched by decay, and to all appearance had just been arranged by some careful and tasteful hand.

In the office he found the safe, and was enabled to move it with ease, and took it upon deck, where the grappling irons were fastened on, and the prize brought safely to the light. Upon opening the safe it displayed its contents in a perfect state of preservation. There was in the safe $5,000 in gold, $3,500 in bills of the Government Stock Bank, and a large amount of bills on other banks, amounting in all to about $36,000. The papers were uninjured, except that they smelled very strongly of decayed human bodies, as if it had laid for so many years in a coffin with their owner. Of course all this money goes to the persons interested in this wonderful adventure.

☞ The Buffalo *Republican* says that a young and genteel looking man named Cammel was sent to the Penitentiary in that city, for six months, on Wednesday, for kissing a young lady on the street, on the night of the 4th, as she was returning from a display of fireworks. She swore that he came rudely up to her and forcibly put his arm around her neck, drawing her towards him, and kissing her repeatedly. She was very indignant at this insult, and finally broke away from him, and escaped to her home. This established the value of a kiss—six months in the Penitentiary being equal to ninety dollars fine.

The Camels.—It has become quite a common sight to see camels and dromedaries marching through our streets. The camels are now employed in carrying government freight from Powder Horn to the depot.—They carry the enormous weight of 1,600 pounds, and with the greatest ease. The sight of them stampedes all the horses and mules that come within sight of them.—They are certainly not handsome creatures. A horse in a brisk trot can scarcely keep up with the camels when in a walk. They apparently go slow, with their long measured tread, but in reality they are moving rapidly.

Texas Paper.

Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.

Asheville,	August	10
Waynesville,	"	12
Webster,	"	13
Franklin,	"	14
Head of Valley River,	"	15
Murphy,	"	17
Fort Hembree,	"	18
Waynesville,	"	24

☞ We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of October.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, Sept. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, Drawing, Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates, from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

NOTICE.

AN Installment of Thirty-Eight ($38) Dollars will be required, on each SHARE of the Capital Stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 1st September, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store, (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on that day.

By order of the Board,

McK. JOHNSTONE.
Sec. & Treas.

Valley Store, July 19th, 1856. 362.

BEEF! BEEF!!

THE subscribers have opened a BEEF MARKET, and invite the public generally to call and try them. They kill every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening, at the residence of Mr. White, in the east end of town. Customers can be served either on the evening of killing, or the next morning. They kill none but No. 1 cattle, and will try to give satisfaction.

J. M. ISREAL,
W. T. WHITE.

Asheville, July 31, 1856. 361 tf

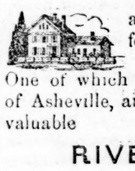
REAL ESTATE,

HORSES, MULES, HOGS, CATTLE, CORN, BACON, &c., &c..

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors of James M. Smith, deceased, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in the town of ASHEVILLE on

The 12th Day of August Next,



and days following, three or four valuable Tracts of

LAND,

One of which lies in the immediate vicinity of Asheville, and embraces a large body of valuable

RIVER BOTTOM.

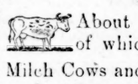
The other tracts all lie within three or four miles—in all some **1500 Acres.**

ALSO, a valuable one acre lot, on Main street, on which there is a very large new Stable.

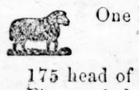
The above will be sold on a credit of one and two years. Purchaser required to give bond and approved security.

Also,

At same time and place, will be sold **30 or 40 MULES and HORSES,**



About 100 head of **CATTLE,** of which number there are some 25 Milch Cows and Calves.



One hundred and twenty head of SHEEP.

175 head of **HOGS.**

Five or six hundred Bushels of **Wheat.**

Twenty Five hundred bushels of **OLD CORN,** the present crops of Corn, Oats, Rye, and Potatoes; also a large quantity of **HAY.**

Ten thousand pounds of Choice **Bacon.** 3000 pounds of **Lard,** a large quantity of **Flour,** 100 Sacks of **Salt.**

ALSO, the stock of HIDES, LEATHER, TOOLS, BARK, &c., now in Tan Yard.

Seven **Waggons,** two just finished; several Carts; one or two Yoke of Oxen; two

Setts of Smith Tools,

Every variety of Farming implements; two

Family Carriages,

and one pair of well broke Carriage horses; a very large quantity of household and kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of personal property not here enumerated.

For all sums over $20 a credit of twelve months will be given—bond and approved security required.

For further particulars call on W. W. McDowell, Asheville.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
Executors.

☞ Herald of Truth and Greenville Patriot will copy the above 3 times, and forward bill.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of James M. Smith, deceased, are requested to come forward at once and make settlement, as we are determined to settle the estate in as short a time as possible; and all persons having claims against the estate must present the same in due time, else this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

W. W. McDOWELL,
V. RIPLEY,
Executors.

July 17, 1856.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE undersigned, surviving partner of the Firm of Smith & McDowell, offers the entire Stock of GOODS at

COST.

The stock is large and desirable—was bought under favorable circumstances, and is now, in consequence of the death of the senior partner, offered at cost, for cash. Come on with your money, if you want the

CHEAPEST GOODS

Ever sold in North Carolina. Remember they

HAVE TO BE SOLD!

The business must be closed immediately, and bargains can be had.

Any person wishing to set up a country store, can purchase all or a part of our Stock on such terms as will enable them to make the money before they are required to pay for the Goods.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

Asheville, July 10, 1856.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT continues open for the reception of the travelling public.—Its character as a *first class Hotel;* its admirable location with regard to *coolness and quietness,* being remote from the noise and bustle of the Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments in that vicinity; its fine mountain views, and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, is too well known to need further commendation; and the proprietor has added, and is still adding, to its comforts and conveniences, and he hopes to merit and continue to receive the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 10th, 1856.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton Col. B. P. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages, and drivers, for public use; and at Morganton the subscriber also is ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go.

J. M. H.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

In Cherokee County, N. C.

I WILL OFFER for sale to the highest bidder, on the 2nd day of September next, (being TUESDAY of Cherokee Superior Court,) at the town of

Murphey,

all of my LANDS remaining unsold, lying on Hiwassee River, 16 miles East of Murphey, Cherokee county, N. C., containing 1000 Acres, more or less.

The tract upon which I reside contains about 500 acres, and is one of the best improved Farms in Western North Carolina, having upon it a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses, a good orchard, and an excellent spring convenient for use. There are 200 acres of this tract in cultivation, 150 acres being

GOOD BOTTOM LAND,

a portion of which is well adapted to meadow.—The remainder is timbered land, a part of which could be easily cleared, and would produce well.

Another tract lies adjoining and above on the River, containing 300 acres, 100 of which is BOTTOM, partly meadow. This tract is well watered and well timbered.

I have also two Mountain Tracts, of 100 acres each, lying in good range, convenient for grazing.

Terms.

One third cash—the remainder in instalments of one and two years, bearing interest, with bond and good security.

SAM'L TATE.

Fort Hembree, N. C., July 24, 1856.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

HACKS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has on hand several

HACKS, &C.,

for the accommodation of travelers.

As to my stock, drivers, &c., I will only say, give me a trial. My stable is opposite the Eagle Hotel, on the lot of J. M. Blair & Co. When not at the Eagle Hotel, I can be found at Dr. Hilliard's Office.

A. PORTER.

Asheville, July 17, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GOOD THINGS,

And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 29, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND,* a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment, or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I desire to sell my **FARM,** on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

300 ACRES,

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

State of North Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.
Caroline Mitchell vs. Burton Mitchell.
Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th day of July, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

State of North Carolina,
HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1856.
Mary C. Russel vs. Joseph Russel.
Petition for Divorce.

Ordered by Court that publication be made in the Asheville News and Asheville Spectator for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and answer the charge of plaintiff, or it will be taken as confessed, and the Court will decree accordingly.

Witness, John L. Smith, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in March, 1856. Issued 5th July, 1856.

J. L. SMITH, *Clerk.*

July 17, 1856. Printer's fee $6.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

Important FACTS Which Interest EVERY PERSON In Western N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. Baird, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m8

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

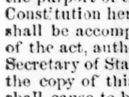
In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes;)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;
And many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury. N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $20, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c.* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

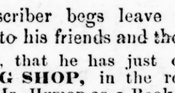
Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.



From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

R. R. R. LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞*THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞*COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞*IF RHEUMATISM,* attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, fainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much, and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.